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RICHMOND, VA., VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY-Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BARRETT OFFERS MEDIATION PLAN AS BEST SOLUTION

He Urges That Peaceful Methods Be Tried Before Troops Are Ordered to Invade Mexico.

TAFT DETERMINED NOT TO INTERFERE IF HE CAN HELP IT

Latin-American diplomat now in Washington, and an influential Mex-Mr. Barrett suggested for the commission such men as Senator Root, William J. Bryan, Senor Cal-

shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability."

who would be urged to cease hostilities "pending the action and report of the commission. It should be made known to the Mexican government and people that they would be tional commission.'

"If Latin-America and Mexico fail to act on this suggestion," says Mr. Barrett, "they still will be obliged to admit that the United States has first tried to proceed on the fairest lines possible and with every effort to convince Latin-America and Mexico of its good faith and intentions.

Bring Immediate Peace. Above all things," he added, "it will bring for the moment immediate peace to Mexico, the actual protection of life and property of foreigners, which should in due time develop into permanent peace, stabil-

no territorial aggrandizement."
Mr. Barrett expresses the opinion that this government would find the Latin-American government in sympathy with this plan, that the selection of either Senator Root or Mr. Bryan would be satisfactory in Mexico or other Latin-American countries, as well as in the United States, and that the other possible members whom he named likewise would be

agreeable to all concerned. Except to prosecute a few inquiries at some of the coast cities, with a Except to prosecute a few inquiries at some of the coast cities, with a view to learning what water transportation could be secured from private ship owners in case it should become necessary to transport more than the first brigade of the regular army to Mexican waters, the military agency of the government rested today, satisfied with preparations al-ready made to meet any emergency.

Only in Last Extremity.
For the present the entire efforts Only in Last Extremity.

For the present the entire efforts of the administration are being concentrated upon protecting foreign life and property in the Mexican capital without actual forcible interventation, which the President is determined to avoid until the last extremity. Ambassador Wilson is acting under instructions of that character, and it was in pursuance of that plan that he was to-day given a credit of 310,000 to defray the expenses of moving, sheltering and feeding help-less Americans, and presumably other distressed foreigners, from the miners were slightly to take charge of the continued on Second Pago.)

(Continued on Second Pago.)

DISTILLERS LOSE

Broad Rock Men Denied Candidate for United Relief by Court of Appeals.

REMOVE CASE TO SUPREME COURT

C. B. Wood, J. M. Rhea and Warrant Issued at Instance of L. W. Williams May Appeal to Highest Tribunal to Escape Fine and Long Prison Term in Atlanta.

Extremely Grave, but Will Marker and Luther W. Williams, employes, of the defunct Broad Rock Distilling Company, of Chesterfield Country, lost a six months fight for liberty sterilar, when the United States Senator, and prison of Done Toward Protection of Americans and Other Foreigners—Estimated That About 300,000 Citizens of United States Are Now in Mexico, Meeting of Joint Army and Navy Board.

Washington, February 13.—Mediation in Mexico, rather than intervention, by the appointment of a Pang-American commission, which, it is suggested, should seek to bring about a readjustment of Mexicon, which, it is suggested, should seek to bring about a readjustment of Mexican affairs Committee, by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Committee, and Representative Flood, or the Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Flood, or the Foreign Rela President Regards Situation as Clarence B. Wood, owner, and John

the most sensational ever the most sensational ever the most sensational ever the first sensational ever the most sensational ever the first sensational ever the most sensation in the most sensation i meshes the owner of the distillery, its bookkeeper, and the trusted agent of the government who was stationed at the plant in the capacity of storekeep-

ican. Mr. Barrett suggested for the commission such men as Senator commission such men as Senator commission such men as Senator Root, William J. Bryan, Senor Calderon, minister from Bolivia, or Dr. de Pena, minister from Bolivia, or Dr. de Pena, minister from Uruguay, and Senor de la Barra, of Mexico, former ambassador to the United States.

No Change in Policy.

The mediation proposal was made after conferences with members of the State-Department that there is no present intention of departing from the established policy of dealing with the situation in Mexico.

In his letter outlining the plan, Mr. Barrett says that "it involves mediation rather than intervention; international American co-operation, rather than individual United States action, and a practical application of the Pan-American rather than the Monroe Doptrine."

The commission, he suggests, should investigate the situation in Mexico on the ground and "make recommendations to Mexico which shull readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability."

In the trial of the case the government who was stationed at the plant the capacity of storekeeper, and the transpart who as stationed at the plant the capacity of storekeeper, and the transpart who was stationed at the plant the capacity of storekeeper, and the transpart who was stationed at the plant the capacity of storekeeper and the capacity of storekeeper, and the transpart who was stationed at the plant the capacity of storekeeper and the capacity of the first and skeen counts, with grave on the state of the tax on part of the spirits in the books required to be kept by the revenue department understation, and a practical application of the commission, he suggests, should investigate the situation in Mexico on the ground and "make recommendations to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and s

sented in evidence a private notebook containing a record of illicit transac-tions claimed to have been carried on Through Ambassador Wilson, in by order of Wood, with Oren T. Bur-Mexico City, the plan would be presented to the Mexican government gauger. According to Elmore, he paid and to the revolutionary leaders, to Burroughs \$3 for every barrel of spirits the latter permitted to go by

untaxpaid.
The same witness told the court that he was given authority by Wood to pay \$1 for each barrel of contraband whiskey to L. W. Williams, who was expected, with this moral support and interest of all America, to carry out the conclusions of such internathe output of the plant. Opposite a number of entries was the capital letter B-said by Elmore to indicate "block" liquor passed by Burroughs "block" liquor passed by Burroughs and Williams under the bribery arrangement. The notebook also implicated Rhea, who was general manager of the distillery.

Oren T. Burroughs, the government

charges. The case resulted in a mis-trial, and is still on the criminal

Not Twice in Jeopardy. ers, which should in due time develop into permanent peace, stability and prosperity for the Mexican government and people, without striking a blow at Mexico's independence, and with evidence to all America that the United States seeks no territorial aggrandizement."

Not Twice in Jeopardy.

Prior to the prosecution of Wood. Rhea and Williams, the government, following in rem proceedings, had secured a verdict against the Broad Rock Distilling Company, Inc., on the same general charges that were later preferred against the principals. Under this verdict the local revenue office confiscated the Broad Rock plant and

BRIBERY CHARGE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY AGAINST EDWARDS

States Senate Is Under Arrest.

HE IS EMPHATIC IN HIS DENIALS

Delegate Who Is One of Five Legislators Under Similar Charges-Grand Jury Proposes to Make Sweeping Investigation.

In compliance with the joint resolu-tion adopted yesterday, President Woods in the Senate appointed Senator S. O. Marshall and Senator O. A. Hood

Legislature to-day took its sev- gathered and filed ready for use

ton. Dailey and Davis, 1 each.

Delegate Asbury, charged with alleged solicitation of a bribe, voted.

Delegate Asbury charged with alleged solicitation of a bribe, voted. In a statement to-night, Edwards than cound possibly than cound possibly characterized the charges against him as untrue and preposterous. He denied emphatically he had directly or gates of the grounds, affording every convenience for entraining and detrain-

findirectly offered or caused to be of-indirectly offered or caused to be of-fered bribes to legislators to in-fluence their votes.

"I court an immediate investigation" said Forman Manid Volunteer. fluence their votes. capital tion," said Edwards.

Oren T. Burroughs, the government gauger. Was brought to trial, and was defended by D. Lawrence Groner, of Norfolk, now United States District Attorney. The denied in toto Elmore's grand jury.

MEASURES OF REFORM

docket.

Not Twice in Jeopardy.

Prior to the prosecution of Wood, Rhea and Williams, the government, following in rem proceedings, had secured a verdict against the Broad Rock Distilling Company, Inc., on the same general charges that were later preferred against the principals. Under this verdict the local revenue office confiscated the Broad Rock plant and sold it at auction.

Upon this circumstance Wood filed a special appeal to the Circuit Court, claiming that as sole owner of the Broad Rock Distilling Company he had already been punished by the forfeiture of his property, and that to proceed against him personally violated the constitutional inhibition against placing a person in jeopardy twice for the same offense. The opinion yesterday denies the appeal in this language:

"If a man for his own convenience chooses to conduct any business through a corporation, he is estopped"

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

MEASURES OF REFORM

Governors Announce Further Checks New York, February 13.—More on Stock Exchange.

New York, February 13.—More transacting business on the Stock Exchange or transacting business or referm in the methods of transacting business or treferm in the methods of transacting business or the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 12.—More on Stock Exchange.

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ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY



COLONEL W. SEY MOUR EDWARDS

INSPECT GROUNDS FOR ARMY CAMP

Good Location for Mobilization in War.

State Fair Property Considered Richmond Man Chosen to Succeed Late Dr. George W. Carrington.

GRAND SECRETARY

TROOPS ANXIOUS FOR DUTY AND REWS HEADS MASONS

unteer and Get to Richmond in Two Days.

Inquiries into the adaptability of the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as a mobilization camp for the Virginia State Fair Grounds for use as many from a half-dozen competing candidates in the Masonic Grand Lodge candidates in the Masonic Grand Lodge elections yesterday afternoon and was made grand secretary to succeed the late Dr. George W. Carrington by a vote of 118 to the 98 ballots cast for James H. Price. The other candidates fell by the way early in the election.

Mr. Nesbitt was a favorite from the start. His record of seventeen years as deputy grand secretary under Dr.

Seven shells tore through the walls. The first two crashed through the reading room across the greater length of the front on the second story. Others fore through the walls above the second story on the second story.

The Legislature to-day took its seventh ballot for United States Senator.
There was no choice Colonel Edwards, who has been one of the leaders among the Republican candidates, received 6 votes, Mann. 17; Elkins, 16, Hubbard. 11; White, 4; Glasscock, 4. Democrats: Watson. 45; Hamilton. Dailey and Davis, 1 each.

Delegate Asbury, charged with alolicitation of a bribe, voted. accommodating many more animals statement to-night, Edwards than could possibly be used by the Virtrate by the characteristic of the characterist

should volunteers be called for to add to the regulars, the Virginia commands would offer their services. This would obviate the legal doubt that militia can be sent for duty out of the United States, a ruling to that effect having recently been made by Attorney-General Wickersham. In fact, the Adjustic eral Wickersham. In fact, the Adju-tant-General believes that the companies and batteries of this State would gladly waive any bar to foreign service which might be found to exist

All the Virginia commands are fully equipped and ready for service. During the recent inspections of troops for the War Department, Captain Par tello has told General Sale that he has never at any time seen soldiers better supplied with all the essentials for active duty. It has been the policy of the Adjutant-General to carry out the desire of the national authorities

The entire militia of Virginia can be mobilized in Richmond within forty-eight hours at the very longest. In fact, General Sale believes it can be

mecessary.

While the situation has not yet reached the point where it can be said with any sort of certainty that the Na tional Guard will be called upon for (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

Virginia Commands Would Vol- Former Grand Master Springs Surprise and Consents to Serve Again.

start. His record of seventeen years as deputy grand secretary under Dr. Carrington stood him in good stead. Nominating and seconding speeches drew attention to his familiarity with the work of the office and urged his election on the score of merit, if for no other reason. Mr. Nesbitt was appointed deputy grand secretary by Dr. Carrington inmediately after his election in December, 1835. tion in December, 1895.

The election of the grand secretary

was the big feature of the convention just closed, both because of the large number of prominent Masons who en-

just closed, both because of the large number of prominent Masons who ontered the race and because the office carries an annual salary of \$2,100 and is the most important selaried office within the gift of the Grand Lodge. The position is permanent and is held by the incumbent usually until removed by disability or death. Grand Secretary Nesbitt appointed as deputy grand secretary John F. Mayer, of this city.

Andrews Re-elected.

The surprise of the day was the election of W. L. Andrews of Roanoke, as grand master to succeed himself. It had been currently reported and generally believed that Mr. Andrews would decline to stand for re-election and that he would be a candidate for the grand secretaryship. The convention, however, would hear of no resignation, and re-elected him unanimously. With the grand master elected, the delegates made short work of the rest of the slate, naming all the grand officers

gates made short work of the rest of the slate, naming all the grand officers to succeed themselves.

As ratified by the Grand Lodge yes-terday, the grand officers who will serve the ensuing year are: W. L. An-drews, Roanoke, grand master; Philip K. Bauman, Lloyds deputy, rest. 1 K. Bauman, Lloyds, deputy grand mas-ter; James B. Wood, Charlottesville, grand senior warden; James Alston Cabell, Columbia, grand junior warden; Fred Pleasants, Richmond, grand treasurer; Charles A. Nesbitt, Rich-mond, grand secretary; Henry K. Field, Alexandria, grand senior deacon, and Ernest L. Cunningham, Newport News, from the War Department is all that is

grand junior deacon.
Grand Master Andrews reappointed without change all the minor grand (Continued on Tenth Page.)

Open Until Midnight

The Business Office of The Times-Dispatch, first floor of The Times-Dispatch Building, will hereafter be kept open for receiving advertisements and transacting general business until midnight.

Phone Monroe I, and ask operator for Business Office.

NATIONAL PALACE UNDER FIERCE FIRE FROM REBELS' GUNS

Batteries Throw Shower of Shrapnel and Solid Shot Over Madero's Place of Refuge, and Diaz Demands Its Surrender.

HOME OF AMERICAN CLUB RIDDLED BY BULLETS AND BURSTING SHELLS

Madero Fails in His Promised Overwhelming Movement, and His Enemies Steadily Increase Their Zone of Operations---Government Troops Apparently Are Running Short of Ammunition--Resumption of Battle Begins at 8 o'Clock in Morning and Continues Throughout Day, Steady Fire Working Havoc Among City's Buildings--Americans Have Miraculous Escape From Death When Their Club Quarters Are Torn to Pieces.

Mexico City, February 13 .-- At 5 o'clock this evening it was reported that General Diaz, commanding the Mexican rebels, had demanded the surrender of the National Palace. All through the day the rebel batteries of heavy guns were throwing a flerce fire of shrapnel around the palace. Many of these dropped into the Zocalo, which fronts the building, and the Federal soldiers were compelled to move to cover.

Before dark the fire on both sides was intermittent, but apparently less vigorous from the Federals. The government troops were receiving ammunition in small consignments, and it was said they were running

To-day's resumption of the battle began at 8 o'clock, a battery of Federal artillery opening fire on the arsenal; but although the bombardment was kept up without cessation for an hour or more, it had no appreciable effect on the rebel defenses.

Diaz Prepared for Madero's Movement.

That Diaz had prepared for the threatened overwhelming movement by the government, which Madero promised would be carried through today, was shown by the fact that he had stationed sharpshooters on the roofs of buildings, had dispatched a force outside the city to the west, and had placed his heaviest guns in positions commanding all approaches to his stronghold.

General Huerta, commanding the Federals, had promised to rush the fortifications of the rebels, but he elected instead to employ his artillery from the various points of vantage. Only once during the early part of the day did the infantry come into action.

During the heavy shelling of the palace, Diaz apparently moved some of his forces to the southeast of the city, and shortly after 12 o'clock the palace was made the target of both shells and rifle fire from that district. Coincidentally the rebels succeeded in extending their zone of activity in other directions.

The rebel fire toward the palace was intended not only to bring about its surrender, but had for its purpose also the clearing of the intervening high buildings of machine guns and riflemen and of silencing the Federal battery operating in San Juan Letran Street, at a point midway between the arsenal and the palace.

story. Others tore through the walls above the second story on the sides not protected by buildings. In addition to the shell fire, the interior

as well as the exterior of the American Club was perforated in scores of places by bullets from rifles and machine guns. The shells which entered the reading room crashed through the stone window casings, demolished a heavy leather chair, and exploded with terrific force. Shrapnel was hurled in all directions, cutting the furniterrific force. ture to ribbons, ripping the floors and walls, and puncturing in a score of places the portraits which hung about the room. The portrait most seriously damaged was that of President Madero.

President McKinley's picture now is set in a circle of holes, while the portrait of President Taft, hanging next, escaped with a single mark.

President-Elect Wilson's features were riddled, while at the other end of the line of portraits balls found lodgment in plenty in the picture of another Democrat-Jefferson.

To the rear of this room is a large billiard hall. There many Americans were gathered, as the manager had forbidden the members to assemble in the front room, when a second series of shells crashed through the wall. These tore a way through the story above.

Some of these shells entered almost on a line with the floor. From

the fire which followed the greatest damage resulted. the fire which followed the greatest damage resulted. All but one shell exploded. This remains buried in the third wall which it encountered.

Portions of shrapnel shell were hurled through the floor above the billiard rooms among a group of Americans there. Four sleeping rooms on the fourth floor were wrecked. One entire wall was torn away.

Typical of Damage Throughout City.

The wrecking of this building is typical of the damage done many the wrecking of this building is typical of the damage done many others in all parts of the city. Just around the corner from the American Club, near Porter's Hotel, R. M. Meredith, of Troy, N. Y., was injured to-day. He was struck by shrapnel, suffering a scalp wound.

Madero's promise that the subjugation of Diaz would be swift and

terrible to-day, because the government had planned to surround him completely and then pound his positions with their heaviest guns, was in no way fulfilled. Only at times was to-day's bombardment as heavy as the average of yesterday, and that was done by the rebel guns

The Federal fire generally was slow, although, since it came from various directions, it was persistent. The rebel commander's orders to his men were to conserve their fire,

and little ammunition was wasted. No opportunity was lost, however, to throw shells at the troublesome batteries, and his machine guns and riflemen effectually prevented the near approach of the government troops His greatest energies were displayed in the line of fire towards the palace, where his big guns scarred the walls and doors of that ancient structure and cleared the big square in front of Federal reserves. lasted all day, broken only at brief intervals, for the most part by Federal

orders to cease firing when their officers were changing positions.

The firing, especially that of the Federals, became lighter at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. Rebel shells, however, at that hour continued to hit buildings in the centre of the city and in the National Palace district. Rebels Begin Shelling Federal Battery.

An important forward movement was made by the rebels at 2 o'clock. A battery of artillery was advanced into Independencia Street, some blocks away from its former position. It began shelling the Federal battery posted at San Diego Church, adjoining the offices of the Mexican Herald. At 2:20 P. M. the firing of both the Federals and rebels ceased, appa rently, along the lines. The rebels are said to be in possession of the

San Lazaro Railroad station. Preparations were being made at 2:20 P. M. to get a train ready at the Mexican Central station. 'Some comment was created by this action, it being suggested that it was barely possible that President Madero was

preparing to flee the city. Between 9 and 10 o'clock shrapnel rained on the walls and shutters of the cable office, but the clerks and operators remained at their stations. A short time afterwards a solid shot from a field gun entered the

The first sharp small arms engagement of the day occurred at 10:30, when a party of Federals moved into range of the rebel sharpshooters. The battle was very brief, as both sides placed their chief reliance on a

steady battery fire. The infantry fighting lasted only a few minutes, and was succeeded by a more intense cannonade from the rebels at the arsenal. The Federal battery stationed in front of the British legation replied, and drew much

of the rebel fire. The cannonade soon lost some of its victousness, and it seemed that the rebels were conserving their fire, although they continued to throw shells toward the palace. One Federal battery kept steadily in action at

(Continued on Third Page.)

STRIKERS INVADE STATE CAPITOL; RIOT TAKES PLACE IN CORRIDORS